FIGURE 1

ALGORITHM FOR RISK STRATIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE

CORONARY SYNDROMES (NON-ST SEGMENT ELEVATION)

High risk features

- Age >70 years
- Rest pain
- Acute ST segment depression (initial electrocardiogram)
- Cardiac troponin T or I positive
- +/- haemodynamic instability

High Risk
All high-risk features

- Routine medical therapy
- Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor
- Angiography and +/- intervention

Medium Risk
One or more high risk features
- Cardiac troponin T or I positive
- Initial ECG acute ST segment depression
- Rest pain
- Prior aspirin use
- Recurrent ischaemia
- Ischaemia post infarction
- Diabetes mellitus
- Previous MI
- History of heart failure

- Routine medical therapy
- Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor (majority)
- Exercise/ pharmacologic stress testing or scintigraphy
- Angiography (majority) and +/- intervention

Low Risk
No high-risk features
- Age < 60 years
- No rest pain
- Normal ECG
- cTnT or I negative
- No haemodynamic complications

Exercise / pharmacologic stress testing

Positive – treatment as for medium risk

Negative – out of hospital management